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THE President will spend to-day journeying through California, and will reach San Francisco at 7 o'clock P. M.

WHAT President Harrison has to say is said so plainly and pointedly that no one can misunderstand him. Mr. Cleveland would do well to study that style.

A COMMITTEE of the Arkansas Legislature cannot tell whether an absence of State funds is a deficit or a defalcation Fortunately, it makes little difference in

MINNEAPOLIS millers estimate the wheat crop this year at 550,000,000 bushels, as against 397,000,000 bushels las year. The present outlook is certainly most encouraging.

THE Governor of Oregon should be put in a glass case and exhibited at the world's fair. A State executive who holds himself too big a man to call on the President of the United States ought " to be worth seeing.

IT is a hopeful indication for the American people when the people of other countries are getting jealous of their growing enterprise and trade. But they would never have had any cause for such jealousy except for the Republican policy.

THE falling off in the receipts from customs at the port of New York during the first twenty days of April was \$4,-771,062. It makes a big hole in the revenne, but it measures the money that remains with the people because of the remission of the duties on sugar.

THE prayer which Mr. Cleveland doubtless utters with greatest fervency is "Deriver me from my fool friends like Stephens, of Missonri, and from those too zealous organs like the Indianapolis News, which shout 'It is all right' when some one puts me in a ridiculous posi-

THE Charleston News and Courier does not believe the statement of the New York Times to the effect that the greater part of the revenues are collected in the North. It is not a ques tion of any importance, as nearly all the duties now collected are levied upon fine goods which are luxuries, and the larger part of the internal revenue comes from luxuries which are entirely unnecessary.

THE British export of merchandise was valued at \$1,595,684,427 during the year 1890, but of this amount \$313,154, 851 represents foreign merchandise exported. Deducting this sum from the total and \$1,282,529,576 remains as domestic export. The domestic exports of the United States during that year were \$845,987,711. At the present rate of increase our exports will soon reach the value of those of Great Britain.

EX-PRESIDENT CLEVELAND denies the correctness of the Stephens interview. and is real angry over the manner in which he is misrepresented by the Missourian. If the ex-President had only seen a copy of the Indianapolis News previous to making this denial he would have learned that the statements of the alleged interview in nowise conflicted with the assertions in his anti-free-coinage letter, and would have saved himself some trouble and ill temper. As it is, he appears to think a decided discrepancy exists.

Is electrocution played out in New York? There are now seven men in prison there under sentence of death for murder, some of whom have been imprisoned over two years, and in spite of their manifest guilt the sentence of the law has been stayed by a number of the most trivial subterfuges at the command of the criminal lawyer. Besides these there are twenty-six men and women in the Tombs prison awaiting trial on the capital charge, some of them for over a year. This condition of things is disgraceful and calls loudly for reform.

Ir is a significant fact that Mr. O'Connell, of the Illinois House, who is a Catholic, has submitted a minority report and bill from the committee on education regarding compulsory education whose provisions are more stringent than those of the majority report, requiring that reading and writing shall be taught in English, whatever else is taught. In his report he says that there are 100,000 voters in Illinois who cannot read their ballots, and that thousands of children will grow up in ignorance if the officers of the law do not take them from the streets and send them to

A FEW years ago Mayor Hewitt, of New York, was severely denounced by

has permitted it, and now he is asked to permit the "Polish-Americans" to display their flag from the same place. If one foreign nationality is permitted to make such a display, it can scarcely be refused another. As there are scores of hyphenated Americans, would it not be wise to refuse the display of any flag but that of the United States? It seems that one should be satisfied with a nationality which is the most important and most progressive in the world.

PARTY PEALTY AND DUTY.

It is one of the greatest evils of American politics that a President is no sooner installed in office than we begin to talk about his successor. When a public official dies it is considered indecent to begin to discuss the question of his successor before he is buried, but no consideration of decency, propriety or public policy prevents such discussion in regard to the successor of a live President almost before he is warm in his seat. One result of this is that the country is kept all the time in a ferment of political unrest. A presidential election, which turns everything topsyturvy, interrupts business and sets the country in an uproar, is hardly settled until we begin to map out a plan of action for the next campaign, and even to cast about for a leader. If the presidential term were six or eight years in length we should have at least a few years of repose between elections, but under our present methods we are kept in a constant political ferment. This is not a healthy condition.

Another result of this practice is that it tends to establish false relations among public men and to put false constructions on their acts. It is very difficult for a President to act freely and conscientiously for the public good when he knows that one set of men are trying to use everything he does in his favor while another set are trying to use everything against him. It takes a strong man to say, "I will do this thing without regard to what my friends or enemies may say or its effect on my reelection or renomination for office." Of course, an honest man will act this way, but it is much harder to do so if he knows that all his acts are being construed or misconstrued with reference

to the succession. Moreover, this practice weakens and divides the party that follows it. The best way to strengthen the party in power is to give a united, cordial, enthusiastic support to the administration. A President who has led his party to victory deserves its cordial and unquestioning support as long as he remains in office, and that without reference to the successorship. It is mean, ungenerous and ungrateful to withdraw from him any part of the support that was accorded to him during his candidacy, unless he forfeits the confidence of his party by some act of political treachery or weakness. Unless he does this it is an act of political treachery or weakness for the party to fail to give him a hearty and united support. It is a sign of party division and weakness to even discuss the question of successorship pending the administration of a President who deserves its unquestioning support. It should be the aim of the party in power to make itself strong enough to control the succession without reference to personal candidates, and the way to do that is to give a hearty and loyal support to its own administration.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF PROTECTION.

The New York Commercial Advertiser professes to find an excellent argument for free trade in the President's speeches in the South congratulating the people of that section upon their rapid industrial development. If free trade between the North and the South, between States well advanced in industrial development and those comparatively little advanced, results advantageously to all, the Commercial Advertiser argues that universal free trade would have like results. "It has time and again been pointed out," it says, "that if the protective theories were sound Ohio would need protection against Pennsylvania, New York against New England, and the South against the North. This argument has never been answered by a protectionist debater." It is easily answered; indeed, when analyzed it is no argument at all

The argument is that because free trade between all portions of the same country is beneficial, therefore free trade between different countries and all countries would be beneficial. It should be a sufficient answer to this to say that the experience of all civilized countries has shown that while it is entirely feasible to permit unrestricted commercial intercourse between all parts of the same country, it is absolutely necessary to maintain tariff duties between different countries. There is no country in the world that does not permit absolute free trade among its own people, and no country that does not maintain a system of tariff duties as against other countries. As there never has been absolute free trade between any two countries of the world it is fair to assume that such a condition is impracticable. The free trade that exists between all parts of the United States finds its parallel in the free trade that exists throughout each and every other country, while every other country, as well as this, has its own system of tariff duties. Each country for itself is the rule and practice.

Social conditions lie at the root of the tariff question. Free trade can exis advantageously between all parts of the United States because, in a large sense, the social conditions are the same, but it does not follow that free trade would be advantageous between this country and one in which the social conditions were entirely different. The rate of interest, the rate of wages, the cost of living and the standard of living have everything to do with it. One of the most philosophic of recent writers on social economics says:

It is manifest that from a philosophic view of the case any public policy which aids or permits the products of the low-paid labor of one country to undersell the products of the high-paid labor of another tends to

civilization one of two things must necessarily occur: either the higher must descend to the plane of the lower or the lower must ascend to the plane of the higher.

In this extract the writer uses the

terms high and low state of civilization to indicate the material or social conditions of the masses, which is always indicated by the rate of wages. The conclusion he reaches is that the true economic basis for international competition is the wage-level of the dearerlabor country. "Therefore," he says, "in order to establish international trade upon a strictly economic basis it is necessary for the higher-wage country to discriminate against the products of the lower-wage producer to the full extent that the lower wages affect the cost of production, as this determines the competitive cost of the commodity." This is the philosophy and justification of protection as practiced by the United States against low-wage countries. Free trade between different parts of this country furnishes no argument in favor of free trade with any other country.

GERMANY'S DEAD MARSHAL. Though past ninety years of age, the death of Von Moltke will be a painful surprise to the civilized world-painful because he was one of the rare men whom the world reverences, and also because of the feeling that while he lived the repose of Europe would be more secure. His father was a noble, but his mother, like the mother of Bismarck, from whom both inherited their genius, was a burgher's daughter. Born to wealth, he was doomed to poverty by the hand of Napoleon, in 1806, and all his early years were a conflict with penury. His progress was slow; but during all these years until his genius burst upon the world, he was a tireless student, not alone of the art of war, but of public affairs and literature. A more so the great renown which came to him of being the greatest strategist of Europe sought him. Moltke did not believe that war was the natural vocation of nations, but rather a last resort in order to maintain national honor and preserve national unity. But he believed in preparing for war in time of peace, and the preparations he made proved that he was a far-seeing statesman, as well as military genius. He saw, nearly ten years before Nepoleon III began the war with Germany, that he would inevitably measure swords with the consolidated German people, and he set himself to planning the campaign with as much confidence and precision as if war were already declared. The result of his wonderful planning and strategy was that the battles were fought where he had ordained, and his enemy defeated as he had calculated. With nerve of iron and cold grey eye he saw the order of battle prepared on maps in Berlin, years before carried out. Moltke was not only a great soldier, but he was a patriot. Ambitious he might have been, but his ambition found gratification in promoting the glory of Fatherland. The character of the man was admirable. Through all his life and in all his relations, private and public, he was the model man, the patriotic subject, the ardent but silent lover of Germany. He could have been the brilliant soldier he was without these attributes, but he could never have been the great Moltke whom all Germany venerates and whose name all the world admires. He will occupy an

the first soldiers in modern times.

unchallenged place in history as one of

NOT A CLAIM AGAINST THE STATE. Governor Hovey has written to the Secretary of the Treasury relative to the deduction made in the amount of direct taxes refunded to Indiana, and there is reason to believe that upon his representations the whole amount of the claim will be allowed. It certainly ought to be. The amount deducted, about \$46,000, is put in as an offset by the general government on account of claims alleged to have been illegally or rroneously paid to certain citizens Indiana during the war. This list of claims was prepared by Hon. John S. Williams, Third Auditor of the Treasury, under the Cleveland administration, and published with sensational head-lines in the Sentinel about a month before the election of 1886. Its publication at that time was intended to affect the election, and the Sentinel used it for all it was worth. The list, which filled several columns, represented claims for supplies furnished or services rendered during the war, which were alleged to have been paid twice or else on raised vouchers. It is not known whether any attempt has been made to verify the accuracy of the list or the statement that the claims were wrongfully or illegally paid, but waiving that and admitting that they were, they do not constitute any claim against the State. and ought not to be used as an offset against her claim for the refunding of direct taxes. If the claims contained in the Auditor's list all represented duplicate payments or over-payments, as it was asserted they did, it would indicate either a fraud on the treasury or a series of errors by which the government was a loser, but they would not constitute any claim or offset against the State. The alleged overpaid claims were not presented by the State and no part of the proceeds came to the State. They were presented by individual citizens of Indiana or by persons engaged in the military service and temporarily residing here. There is no reason to believe that any one of those persons ever received a cent more than his just dues, the overpayment, if made, being to some person engaged in working a fraud on the treasury. Even if the overpayments had been made to citizens of Indiana they would constitute no claim against the State. If the State itself had been a party to a fraud on the national government, or in its corporate capacity had profited by the overpayments, there would be good ground for using them as an offset against her present claim, but certainly the United States cannot plead its own error or the fraud of individuals in reduction of a just claim of the State.

ducers in countries of different degrees of | viduals during the war, it certainly does not lie against the State. It is upon this ground that the Governor will ineist apon the right of the State to the full amount of the direct tax ordered to be refunded, and his position is clearly right in law and equity.

HON. W. I. SCOTT, one of Mr. Cleveland's managers in 1888, is in more of scandal than is pleasant for a public man. Inspector Byrnes, of the New York police, says that \$60,000 was raised by black-mail methods on the racetracks around New York city, ostensibly for distribution among police and other officers charged with enforcing the poolroom rules. The inspector says the money was paid to "a millionaire or national reputation," who paid it to another "claiming to be a gentleman," who paid it to the gambler who started the project for raising the money, who was to have disbursed it among the officers, but kept it. The New York Sun mentions the name of Mr. Scott as "the millionaire of national reputation," and says that the horsemen in New York, where the ex-Congressman has had much to do with races of late, generally suppose he was the person referred to Inspector Byrnes will not deny that Mr Scott is the man, as he would be likely to do if such were not the case. Mr. Scott has paid no further attention to the matter than to make denial. The Sun is a good paper to sue for damages. and if Mr. Scott does not do it many will believe there is truth in the report. Meanwhile, it has been suggested that Democratic and assistant Democratic papers which are troubled about Senator Quay should make haste to demand that Mr. Scott should disprove these charges of a responsible newspaper if he can.

A PRIVATE business letter written from

Sirmingham, Ala., says: The President's visit has caused a sensation in this section, and the people are beginning to do some deep thinking. His happy faculty of saying the right thing at the right time and in the right place, and his graceful manner of being emphatic without ruffling any one's feelings, are generaily admitted. He has made many friends among political opponents, and his common sense, crisp and unmistakable utterances regarding protection and public improvements found ready and willing lis-teners among thousands who kick the traces against Democratic free trade and hostility public improvements.

THE Democratic minority in the New York Senate has held that body in a dead-lock ten days to prevent the passage of a resolution investigating the management of the canals under the Hill regime, and it is very funny to read the ndignant denunciations of the Governor's friends of a "drag-net investigation." It is charged that \$10,000 each has been offered for three Republican Senators to vote with the Democrats to defeat the investigation.

A HEAVY dealer in cutlery, advertising in the Century Magazine, injects the following statement into his descriptions of his goods and wares:

When your neighbor sneers at McKinley ust tell him this fact: Every cutler in every shop in the United States is getting better wages to-day than six months ago, because of the increased business given American factories by the McKinley bill, and every factory has a notice out, "More nen wanted."

There has been no advance in the price, so that the only result of the new tariff act is to make employment for American mechanics.

THE Illinois Legislature has passed and the Governor has approved, a bill providing for the weekly payment of wages by corporations organized under the laws of that State. This is regarded as the most important success the labor organizations have achieved in Illinois

THE irrigation problem has received a partial solution by the success of an artesian well near Huron, S. D., which has just come in. The well is 935 feet deep, and sends a column of water eight inches in diameter ten feet into the air. The flow, estimated at 10,000 gallons per minute, flooded the ground so rapidly that great ditches had to be dug to carry it off. One such well will irrigate a good many farms.

Now it is announced that a syndicate of Chicago capitalists have purchased the old gubernatorial mansion at Kaskaskia, which was occupied by Shadrach Bond, Illinois's first Governor, and will remove the building to Chicago, where it will be re-erected If all these plans are carried out there will be a rare collection of obsolete rubbish at Chicago. No doubt, however, there will be plenty of real objects of interest.

THE enterprising citizens of Greensburg. Ind., will erect a handsome monument of Indiana stone to mark the exact spot of the center of population, near their city, as fixed by the last census. This is well. If, during the next decade, the center of population moves up to a point near this city, it will only prove that stone monuments are more fixed in their habits than the movements of population

MISS PHŒBE COUZINS has taken a change of venue to Washington, and is trying to get the treasury officials to intervene in her behalf. There is danger that she may develop into a nuisance.

Ir would be a rash statement to say that any particular alley in the central part of the city is the dirtiest. There are so many disgracefully dirty ones that comparisons

PERHAPS the failure to punish murderers in New York has induced "Jack the Ripper" to make that the scene of his operations.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

SIR EDWIN ARNOLD is an absent-minded man, and is somewhat negligent in his attire. He has a mild eye, a calm face and a general air of indifference. THE late Mrs. John B. Gough was the

ance, and was one of his mainstays in the long fight against temptation in his early THE cells of the human lungs are 75,000,-000 in number, covering a surface from two and a half to three and a half times great-

second wife of the great apostle of temper-

er than the whole body surface of ten full-NELLIE GRANT SARTORIS, aside from her domestic troubles, is said to be most fortunately situated. She has plenty of money and moves in the best English society, even being entertained by royalty.

WHILE "Father Ignatius," the Episcopalian monk, has been starring it throughout the States, the little flock that he left behind him in the fastnesses of the mount-ains of Wales has gone over bodily to the Catholie Church.

merly Miss Florence Vanderbilt, is generonsidered the handsomest of the

Five thousand dollars for removing wen from Mrs. Stanford's head, and \$900 for removing a few wrinkles from Mrs. Huntington's neck will doubtless suggest to millionaires the wisdom of sending their wives incog, to the doctor.

THE Rev. Thomas James, the colored minister of Rochester, whose labors have forever ended, was born a slave under the slave laws of New York, and was once traded for a yoke of oren. He ordained Frederick Douglas in 1837. ADELAIDE RISTORI, the great actress of a

former generation, is nearer seventy than sixty years of age, but, says a Roman correspondent, is still a beautiful woman, with voice strong and clear, her figure straight and graceful, and face neither wrinkled nor yellow. MRS. MINERVA BOTSFORD, who recently

died in Chicago, was but seventy-nine years of age, yet she could remember when that great city was but an Indian trading post, and the people awoke every morning expecting to see the center of population whirled away to Galena or Michigan City. A STORY is current of a widow in Boston who wanted a certain clergyman to per-

form the ceremony of her second marriage to a gentleman in that city. Her telegram read: "Can you marry me next Thursday? Answer." To which the clergyman, who must be a wag, replied: possible; am already married. MISS ANNA E. DICKINSON will begin her lectures in the Broad way Theater, New York,

to-morrow evening, and her subject will be "Personal Liberty." She has engaged to ecture under the management of Charles McCeachy, who was her manager some years ago. Miss Susan Dickinson is seriously ill at the Eagle Hotel, Wilkesbarre. THERE were touching circumstances attending the last days of the late French Protestant writer, Edmond de Pressense,

He had undergone the operation of

trachectomy, and had lost the power of

speech. Writing was then his only means of communication with his family. But his wife had become blind from a cataract, and their intercourse was sadly restricted. Dr. Howard Crossy used to relate this story of himself: His house was once entered by a burglar, whom the Doctor himself captured, and who was sentenced to twelve years' imprisonment. But for three years the minister kept up a corresp the convict, converted him, secured his pardon, and later had the satisfaction of seeing him become a prominent and re-spected citizen in a distant town and

essed with a wife and child. ANDREW CARNEGIE is said to own a dozen or more weekly papers in England, which are all paying properties. He bought them at first to have mediums to get back at the critics of his well-known essays in literature some years ago. The English crities did not take kindly to his papers and theories, and frankly said so. Carnegie said that under such ignorance were they that he would educate them. Hence the purchase of the weeklies, through which he can express his own views.

HEALTH HINTS. When fields with verdure are arrayed. And lambs in meads are frisky. The wise man takes to len And gives up beer and whisky.

DEMOCRACY IS A TAX.

-New York Press.

THE reduction of the taxes on corpora tions all over the State and increasing them on farmers and the laborers' homes will not make a good plank in the next Democratic State platform.-Clay County

WHILE there may be an honest difference of opinion on the question as to whether of not the tariff is a tax, property-owners o this State pretty generally agree now that a Democratic Legislature is a tax of the most burdensome character.-Steuben Re

ONE of our Democratic exchanges says that the "reform law in Indiana for levying and collecting taxes meets with opposi tion, as does every reform measure." Well we should say so! When a man is called upon to pay \$20 taxes where he only paid \$10 before, it is a "reform" that he is very

apt to oppose. - Winchester Journal. It's not the McKinley bill so much as the new tax law that is worrying the average Democrat just now. The time formerly given to the abuse of the tariff is devoted to explaining what a good thing the tax law is for the down-trodden farmer. The farmer will fully realize the blessing derived from that law when he pays his taxes

next spring.-Frankfort News. EVERYBODY knew that some provision would have to be made for the enormou State debt, but nobody expected that the chief burden of paying it would be put "the farmer, the wage-earner, the tradesman and people of small means," while the bankers, money-lenders and large corporations would be touched lightly or have their taxes reduced. Yet this is just what the Democratic Legislature has done. - Monticello Herald

THE assessors are now going the rounds listing all property, real and personal, for taxation. The farmer, already overburdened with taxes, can have the full benefit the new Democratic tax law at this time, and can have the pleasure of seeing the levy on his property increased from 12 to 18 cents on the \$100, and the valuation raised at least 40 per cent. In other words, real estate is now being assessed at nearly twice what it was last year. Can the farmer stand it? If the saloon had been taxed, if the corporation and monopoly had been more heavily assessed, the farmer might have gone scot free from taxation, but s blundering Democratic Degislature saw fit to do otherwise, and should be made to pay the penalty for its folly. - Winchester

BUBBLES IN THE AIR

A Pioneer. "What's the matter with Mudge! Has he come "No. He claims to have been mosquito-bitten

already." All He Should Expect. "Will you love me," asked the aged husband will you love me as long as you live!" "I'll love you as long as you live," answered

the young wife. "That's enough; don't you A Long Time After the Horeymoon. Mr. Watts-If that dog of yours bites me again. s he did to-day. I'll wring his neck.

Mrs. Watts-Poor little Mimi! He is so jealou Mr. Watts-I'll be jiggered if I know of any

The Two Schools.

Simmons-Vickars's literary work-of what haracter is it? Timmons-Very realistic Simmons-That term is rather indefinite, nowadays. Does he write nasty sketches because

they are true or does he write true sketches just

ecause they are nasty! MR. BLAINE'S INTENTIONS.

ie Will Not Permit His Name to Go Befor the National Convention Next Year. Washington Special to Cincinnati Commercial Ga

Hon, Tom Bayne, of Pittsburg, long nember of the committee on ways and means, and a close and ardent friend of dr. Blaine, is in the city. He makes some interesting statements and predictions. He says he does not believe a unanimous sentiment in the next national convention would tempt Secretary Blaine to become a presidential candidate. The Republican party leaders in every section of the country consider that Mr. Harrison, has thus far conducted a wise and dignified administration, calculated, as they claim, to build up and improve the business interests of all the people without regard to their party affilations. In view of the present circumstances, it appears that General Harrison will again be selected as the standard-bearof his party without serious opposition. Mr. Blaine has thousands of enthusiastic admirers in every section of the country

few months declared to his friends that un-der no circumstances will be permit his name to go before the convention.

REV. HOWARD M'QUEARY. he Much-Talked-Of Divine Declares His Theological Views.

t. Louis Giobe-Democrat. A tall, wiry man is the Rev. Howard Moneary, so unclerical in attire and appearance that he jocularly tells the story imself that he was once taken for the advance agent of a negro minstrel show, down in Virginia, at a time when be had assumed clerical togs and wanted to appear ecially like the conventional clergyman. Ir. McQueary has recently acquired fame n the Episcopal Church, like unto that father McGlynn has achieved in the Roman Catholic Church. He is under susension for six months for "heresy His story goes, as it was interestingly re-lated to a Globe-Democrat representative yesterday at the Southern Hotel, as fol-

"I was tried for 'heresy' Jan. 7, and re seived my sentence of suspension from the ministry March 17 for six months. The evs. Kemp, Watt, Hollister Barton and Lyle combined in presenting me for trial to Bishop Leonard, of the Northern Ohio Dioese, my parish being that of Canton, O. was tried by five clergymen of our church Rev. Messrs. Morgan, Putnam, Aves, Galagher and Syneth. They were not appointed by Bishop Leonard, as has been stated, but were for the year elected for such servby the annual church convention. Three of these gentlemen voted for my ondemnation and two against it. Morgan, Aves and Putnam veted for my suspension for six months, and absolute deposition from the ministry at that time, if I would not promise to cease teaching and publish-ing my 'heretical' views."

'And the heresy consisted in what?' 'I do not believe in the virgin birth Christ and in His physical or bodily resurection. In thus differing from the creed of the church consists my heresy

'You do not believe in the Trinity then? "I do. Let me be understood. The creed f the Episcapal Church, our Confession o aith, says Christ was born of the Virgin lary and conceived by the Holy Ghost. elieve Christ, our Lord, was conceived he Holy Ghoet, but born of Joseph and lary. That the Holy Ghost entered into the conception of Christ's spirituality or character, but in no sense into-bis physical or bodily production. I take the ground also, that his resurrection was spiritual

"You do not believe Christ appeared then fter the crucifixion?" "I do not. I think all the narratives about his bodily or physical appearance after death are later additions to the original accounts of his week of passion and the story of his crucifixion.' "Not believing in his physical reappear-

ance, what other of the miracles of the New estament do you discredit? "I believe in them all, but account for hem on natural grounds. For instance, there are three cases in which Christ is credited with raising the dead or bringing the dead to life-Lazarus, Jairus's daughter and the widow of Nain. Their seeming death was only suspended animation. other miraculous cures I attribute to faithcore-to faith. 'Thy faith hath made thee whole,' is what Christ uses as His formula ot restoration, and we have had faith-cures innumerable within our own historical times. The miracle of 'the loaves and fishes' I look upon as an allegory, or the spirit-ual and not the physical feeding of a multitude. Indeed, the 'miracles' attributed to our Lord are 'additions' to His career to magnify His character and career, for superstition demanded then, as now, a won-der-worker before belief was readily bestowed. Francis Xavier, the Roman saint, had miracle-working attributed to him, but contemporaneous history tells nothing of the wonder-working with which he was credited in accounts after his death. The pocrypha-the discredited part of scriptures-abound in the story of more miracles than any other part of the Bible."
"As to creeds," said Mr. McQueary, in answer to a question as to what he thought of church creeds, "they are of human manufacture. They are not infallible. They are not permanent, but temporary, and it is criminal, with the growth of intellect and information, that any religious body should seek to bind a man, a thoughtful, investi-

gating and intelligent man, by iron-clad Speaking further on this point, Mr. Mc-Queary said he differed from the Bible's account, as commonly accepted, of the origin of man. "I believe," said he, "in the theory of evolution. I believe in the evolution of

man and Christianity. Reverting to his trial for and conviction of heresy, Mr. McQueary said the Rev. Dr. Bates, of Cleveland, prosecuted the "And my sentence is uncanonical, or llegal. This I want expressly to set forth, for I propose testing it. I am sentenced to suspension for six months, and to be deed at the expiration of that time unless I recant or promise not 'to teach or publish' my views. This is a conditional sentence that no civil court has the right to impose and ecclesiastical courts are governed by

Mr. McQueary is a young man not yet thirty years old. He was born in Albemarle county, Virginia, graduated at the College of Virginia, took a full theological tourse at the Episcopal Seminary near Alexandria, Va., was ordained in 1885, and Canton, O., is the second charge he has had since ordination.

Civil Service in the Indian Schools

The Indian schools have been vastly improved during the present administration, are now in a desirable condition, doing a magnificent work, and this great act of the President's will tend to lift them to a still schools absolutely non-partisan and nonsectarian by taking them entirely out of politics, and making the appointment of teachers depend altogether upon merit, to be ascertained upon competitive examination. This, together with assurance of permanent tenure of office, conditioned only upon efficiency, will make the Indian school service very attractive to many excellent men and women well qualified for their duties who have heretofore shrunk from a service dominated apparently by politics, and full of uncertainties and disapnointments. The President could not have rendered a more important service to the cause of Indian education than this. It purifies and dignifies the entire scheme, and removes from the government schools the one fatal blight that heretofore rested upon

President and General.

One reason, no doubt, for the hearty Southern welcome of President Harrison is the fact that the former confederate soldiers recognize and respect him as one who fought bravely and manfully for the Union. In their hearts they must despise the ex-copperheads and id genus omne, that lay low and hissed cautiously while the struggle was in progress, and now appeal for support and alliance to the men they dared neither to sid nor to fight. It is the more regrettable, therefore, to see in certain newspapers a mean and petty attempt to embitter the South against the President by referring to the fact that he did not vote, five years ago, to repeal the law excluding ex-confederates from official place in the army and navy.

Why the Press Is Denounced.

Conjaville Cogrier-Journal When argument is exhausted, when radi cal changes in the organic law are contemplated, or, when in Pennsylvania, resort is about to be made to force, the rioters or raiders turn their vials of wrath upon the press. Yet the press is the chief conserv ator of morals, the educator of the people on public questions, the great defender of American institutions. Naturally occupy ing this position between radicalism on the one hand and mertia on the other, it is denounced atike by both extremes. But it is loing a work to-day of the utmost value to

A Man in the Right Place.

society, and doing it well.

The Independent Senator Hawley is in just the right place where he now is. His friends-the enemyneluding several aspirants for his presen high position, and also a few bosses in the Democratic party, would like him "out of the way," and hence the proposal now to make him a Cabinet officer. He knows the ropes, the ins and outs, the et ceteras and the so forthe of the Senate from a to izzard and there he should stay-for there the people want him to stay, and that should settle it.

An Imported Nuisance.

Having bluffed off the Italian gun-boats his own party for refusing to permit the flag of Erin to be displayed on the City Hall, St. Patrick's day. Mayor Crant Hall, St. Patrick's day. Mayor Crant Hall supremacy takes place between pro-

INDIANA WINTER WHEAT.

Condition of the Growing Plant Better This Spring than for Ten Years Past.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, April 24.—The monthly report of the Secretary of Agriculture upon the condition of winter grain throughout the country, just issued, presents the following for Indiana wheat: "The condition of the wheat plant is better than it has been at this date in ten years. The temperature throughout the winter was favorable, the mercury in the norther part touching zero, and four or five degrees below but twice. As usual the hardest weather on the plant was in March, but with the exception of one day during that period the ground was covered with snow." Following are the reports by coun-

ties from Indiana on the growing wheat:

Spencer County-Condition and growth

generally good; where sown early on well-prepared ground it looks splendid. Put-

nam-Prospect as good as has ever been known at this season; the ground is well covered, but the growth is not too rank, and the plant is strongly rooted. Harrison-Present condition not so favorable as it promised up to Feb. 1, especially in fields exposed to northwest winds, where it has been damaged by freezing, and also by the grain aphis, which has been working on the plant since November. Cass-The plant is vigorous, lies close to the ground, and has not been injured by freezing or thawing. Parke-Condition and present growth good. Wabash-Growth very rank prospect of a fine crop. Ripley-Early sown, where contiguous to meadows and pasture lands, suffered from the depredations of grasshoppers; otherwise conditio and growth are good. Owen-A fine stand plant in good growing condition. Noble The plant is all right; growth good. Mon-roe—Growing finely, and is in good shape. Martin-Condition and growth fair. Ful ton-In five condition; has made a sple growth, and gives the best promise for a full crop that we have had in many years. Fayette-Has come out of the winter in splendid condition; the growth was never more uniformly good. Clinton-Condition exceptionally good: the plant made low, compact, stocky growth during the growing season; at present it is virtually dor-mant. Blackford-Prospect very fine; a little has been frozen out on poor clay soils Fountain-The finest prospect for a full crop that we have had within ten years. date, but present appearances indicate the best crop in several years. Henry-Outlook the best in many years; growth not large, but strong and healthy. Gibson-Since midwinter the growth has been fine and steady, and if present appearances are verified southern Indians will make a big crop. Delaware-Prospects of a big crop. Adams-Growing splendidly and entirely uninjured by frost. Washington-Condi tion good; growth rank for the season; very little damage by winter-killing. Warren-Condition good; growth the finest in many years. Scott-Condition good except on low, wet lauds. Pulaski-Condition and growth never better at this season. Wells—The plant is healthy, covers the ground well, is not too tall and is thoroughly matted. Wayne-Condition above the average; growth remarkably green and Ohio-The finest growth ever known at this time; no injury from heaving out, even on flat lands away from the river where this usually occurs. Marshal -Growth and condition excellent. Kosci nako-The ends of the blades are frozen brown, but the stool is firm and full of life But little damage from heaving. Jenning -Growth fine, with the prospect of a full crop. Jefferson-In good condition, and growing finely. Jay-Nover a better prospect at this date. Hancock-Condition lly as good as the average at this season DeKalb-Present condition the best in eight years; a fine growth and none winter-killed. Brown-A fine stand, but the growth is not so large as bas been seen in some years. Bartholomew-Condition firstclass; growth strong and healthy; stooling out well, flat on the ground. Crawford-Not up to average condition of growth by four or tive points; stand good Daviess—The best prospect in many years. Steuben—Stand uniform; growth good. Lake—A fair stand and medium growth. Dearbon-Condition good, but little freez-ing out. Whitley-The plant made a good start in the fall, was well prepared for winter, and is now in very promising condition. Shelby—In good condition; not damaged by winter-killing, and of a vigorous growth. Montgomery-Condition ex-cellent; little damage from winter-killing; growth well advanced. Lawrence-Present outlook good, the plant fairly covering the ground. Jackson-In good condition, well rooted, and with an average top growth Dubois-Looks well; has a fine, health; color, and bids fair to make a large ere should there be no injury from April frosts Clark - Unusually promising. Clay medium growth, fair stand, very little frozen out. Grant-In good well rooted and thick on the ground: pros pect the best within five years. Unionremarkably fine stand; stalk healthy an growth vigorous. Marion-Not forward for this date, but well rooted, and with a good stand. Randolph-Condition good plant green and healthy, growth large. Sullivan—Condition the best in twenty years at this date; growth vigorous, many fields completely covering the ground Tippecanoe—Condition very fine, probabl the best in ten years. White—In splendi never better. St. Joseph-Condition and growth extra good, Condition good, growth strong. Howardshape. Rush-Condition and growth the finest ever known. Posey-Growth rank, but vigorous, generally covering the ground; many fields have been pastured during the winter. Porter-In fine condition; growth excellent. Madison-Two per cent. frozen during the winter; plant not tall, but well stooled and spread over the ground. Jasper-Condition good, Ham-ilton-Has made a rank growth, but is in good condition; no freezing out. Tipton-Growth not rank, but the plant is strong and well rooted, with a smaller proportion han usual killed or raised by frost. Switzerland-Early sown strong and healthy; late sown backward. Orange-Growth very rank and forward for this season. Lagrange-Nearly up to the average.

BIGAMIST CUTSHALL,

Held for Trial at Charlotte, N. C., and Sent to Jail-Why He Married Wife No. 2.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal CHARLOTTE, N. C., April 24.-W. T. Cutshall, who married a Charlotte lady in February, 1890, and who afterwards proved to have a family consisting of a wife and three children in Huntington county, Indiana, was arraigned before a trial justice in this city to-day. The court-house was packed long before the hour set for hearing the evidence. Cutshall was represented by Judge W. H. Bailey and G. W. Bason. Mrs. Pickard, or wife No. 2, was represented by Clarkson & Duls. The argument was confined mainly to the prisoner's side, as to what the laws of Indiana were in regard to cases of this character, and the counsel for the defense claimed hat it would be necessary, before the magistrate could place Cutshall under ond, for the prosecutrix to present eviience to show that Cutshall was legally married, and to also present the marriage certificate from whoever performed the cermony in Indiana, or some witness to the marriage. This point was overruled, the court claiming that the letter from Mrs. Cutshall in Huntington was proof sufficient as to there being a probable chance of the prisoner's guilt. The court placed the bond at \$1,500, and Cutshall, not being able to secure bail, was remanded to jail to await the next term of the Criminal Court. of this city, which meets some time in

Your correspondent had a long talk with Cutsball this evening, in his cell. He frankly admits that he has a wife in Huntington, who recently moved from Indianapolis, and also states that he has three grown children by wife No. 1. His excuse or marrying Mrs. Pickard in this city was because he became infatuated with because he became infatuated with her, and that he never intended to go back to his Indiana wife. Cutshall is a man of prepossessing appearance, about fifty years old, and is a fine musician. He claims that he is a traveling agent for Hall's Safe and Lock Company, of Cincinnati. The case